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Specimen Verses from versions in different Languages and Dialects



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ASIS SPECIMEN VERSE

FROM VERSIONS IN DIFFERENT

LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

IN WHICH THE

Holy Scriptures

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NOTE.

The following specimens of versions are arranged, in general, according to the countries in which they originated. The reader begins with the languages of the British Isles, 1–6, and proceeds to the continent of Europe, 7–68. After the languages of Asia, 69–162, and of the Islands, 163–185, will be found those of Africa, 186–217, and finally those which are peculiar to the American continent, 218–242.

In many cases, as will be noticed, the specimen is repeated to show the different alphabets or characters which the people use. The Turkish version, for example, is prepared for Moslems in the Arabic letter, but for Armenians an entirely different form is needed, and for Greeks yet another. See Nos. 48-50.

1. ENGLISH.

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whoso-ever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

2. GAELIC. (Highlands of Scotland.)

Oir is ann mar sin a ghràdhaich Dia an saoghal, gu'n d'thug e 'aon-ghin Mhic féin, chum as ge b'e neach a chreideas ann, nach sgriosar e, ach gu'm bi a'bheatha shiorruidh aige.

3. IRISH.

4. IRISH (Roman).

Oir is mar so do ghrádhuigh Día an domhan, go dtug sé a éinghein Meic fein, ionnus gidh bé chreideas ann, nach rachadh sé a mugha, achd go mbeith an bheatha shiorruidhe aige.

5. MANX. (Isle of Man.)

Son lheid y ghraih shen hug Jee da'n theihll, dy dug eh e ynrycan Vac v'er ny gheddyn, nagh jinnagh quoi-erbee chredjagh aynsyn cherraghtyn, agh yn vea ta dy bragh farraghtyn y chosney.

6. WELSH.

Canys felly y carodd Duw y byd, fel y rhoddodd efe ei unig-anedig Fab, fel na choller pwy bynnag a gredo ynddo ef, ond caffael o hono fywyd tragywyddol.

7. BRETON. (Brittany.)

Rag evel-se eo en deus Doue caret ar bed, ma en deus roed e Vab unik-ganet, evit na vezo ket collet pioubenag a gred ennan, mes ma en devezo ar vuez eternel.

8. FRENCH.

Car Dieu a tellement aimé le monde, qu'il a donné son Fils unique, afin que quiconque eroit en lui ne périsse point, mais qu'il ait la vie éternelle.

9. FRENCH BASQUE. (Pyrrhenees.)
Jaincoac ecen hain maite içan du mundua,
non eman baitu bere Seme bakharra, amorea
gatic norcere sinhesten baitu hura baithan gal
ez dadin, bainan çan deçan bethiereco bicia.

10. SPANISH.

Porque de tal manera amó Dios al mundo, que haya dado á su Hijo unigénito; para que todo aquel que en él creyere, no se pierda, mas tenga vida eterna.

11. CATALAN. (Eastern Spain.)
Puix Deu ha amat de tal modo al mon, que ha donat son unigenit Fill, a fi de que tot hom que creu en ell no peresca, ans be tinga la vida eterna.

12. SPANISH BASQUE.

Alchatuco naiz, eta juango naiz nere aitagana, eta esango diot: Aita, pecatu eguin nuen ceruaren contra, eta zure aurrean.—(*Luke* xv. 18.)

13. SPANISH BASQUE (Guipuscoan Dialect). Joaten ceratela bada eman zayozcatzute eracutsiac jende guciai: batayatzen dituzutela Aitaren, eta Semearen, eta Espiritu santuaren icenean.—(Matt. xxviii. 19.)

14. GITANO. (Spanish Gipsies.)

Mangue ardiñelaré, y chalaré al batusch, y le penaré: Batu, he querdi crejete contra o Tarpe y anglal de tucue.—(Luke xv. 18.)

15. PORTUGUESE.

Porque de tal maneira amou Deos ao mundo, que deo a seu Filho unigenito; para que todo aquelle que nelle crê, não pereça, mas tenha a vida eterna.

16, ICELANDIC.

því svo elskaði Guð heiminn, að hann gaf sinn eingetinn Son, til þess að hver, sem á hann trúir, ekki glatist, heldur hafi eilíft líf.

17. NORWEGIAN.

Thi saa haver Gub elstet Verben, at han haver givet sin Son ben eenbaarne, paa bet at hver ben, som troer paa ham, ifte stal fortabes, men have et evigt Liv.

18. SWEDISH.

Th så alstade Gub werlbena, att han utgaf fin enba Son, på bet att hwar och en, som tror på honom, stall ide förgås, utan så ewinnerligit lif.

19. NORWAY-LAPPONESE (or Quanian).

Dastgo nuft rakkasen ani Ibmel mailme, atte barnes sån addi, dam aino, amas juokkas, gutte su ala åssko, lapput, mutto vai agalas ællem sån åzusi.

20. LAPPONESE.

Jutte nau etst Juhmel waralbeb, atte sobn ultoswabbi ainaragatum Pardnebs, wai fart tutte, justo jasta so nal, i kalka lappot ainat abtjot ekewen elemeb.

21. RUSS LAPP.

Тэн гудйк што Иммель нит шабэшій тан альме, што иджес Альге, эхту—шэнтма эндій, тэн варас што юкьянъ, Кіе Сонне віер, ій майкьяхъ, а лехъ сонне агееалмуш.

22. FINNISH.

Silla niin on Jumala mailmaa rafastanut, että hän andoi hänen ainoan Poifansa, että jotainen tuin ustoo hänen päältensä, ei pidä huttuman, mutta ijansaistisen etämän saaman.

23. DUTCH.

Want alzoo lief heeft God de wereld gehad, dat hij zijnen eeniggeboren' Zoon gegeven heeft, opdat een iegelijk, die in hem gelooft, niet verderve, maar het eeuwige leven hebbe.

24. FLEMISH.

Want alzoo lief heeft God de wereld gehad, dat hij zijnen eeniggeboren Zoon gaf; opdat allen, die in hem gelooven, niet verloren worden, maar het eeuwige leven hebben.

25. GERMAN.

Also hat GOtt die Welt geliebet, daß er seinen eingebornen Sohn gab, auf daß Alle, die an ihn glauben, nicht verloren werden, sondern das ewige Leben haben.

26. GERMAN (Hebrew).

דען אלזא האט גאטט דיא וועלט געליעצעט, דאס ער זיינען איינגעצארנען זאהן גאב, אויף דאס אללע, דיא אן איהן גלויצען, ניכט פערלארען ווערדען, זאנדערן דאז עוויגע לעצען האצען.

27. LITHUANIAN.

Taipo Diews mplejo swieta, tad sawo wiengimmust funu dawe, jeib wiffi i ji titti ne prapultu, bet amzina ghwata turretu.

28, POLISH,

Albowiem tak Bóg umilowal świat, że Syna swego iednorodzonego dal, aby każdy, kto weń wierzy, nie zginal, ale mial żywot wieczny.

29. POLISH (Hebrew).

יָרארִין נָאט הָאט דִיא נֶועלְט אֲזוֹ גִילִיבְּט, דָאשׁ שֶׁר הָאט גִינֶעבִּין זֵיין אֵיינְצִיגֶן זִּידְזְ, אַז אִיטְלִיכֶר יואשׁ גְּלֵייבְּט אָן אִיהְם זָאל נִיט כַּר־לוֹרִין נֶוערִין, נֵיישֵרָט עֵר זָאל הָאבִין דָאשׁ אֵייבִּינִי לֵעבִּין:

30. WENDISH (Upper). (Lusatia.) Pfchetoz tak je Boh ton Sowjet inbowal, so won swojeho jeniczkeho narodzeneho Sona dal je, so bychu schizy, kiż do njeho wjerja, shubeni nebyli, ale wjeczne žiwenje mjeli.

31. WENDISH (Lower). (Lusatia.) Pscheto tak jo Bohg ten swêt lubowal, az won swozogo jadnoporozonego sinna dal jo, abu schiste do nogo wereze, fgubone nebuli, ale to nimerne zuwene mêli.

32. BOHEMIAN.

Nebo tak Buh milowal swet, de Syna sweho gednorozeného dal, aby kazoh, tdod werj w něho, nezahynul, ale měl diwot wečný.

33. HUNGARIAN.

Mert úgy szereté Isten e' világot, hogy az ő egyetlenegy szülött Fiját adná, hogy minden, valaki hiszen ő benne, el ne vesszen, hanem ör k életet vegyen.

(Wends in 34. HUNGARIAN · WENDISH. Hungary.)

Ar je tak lübo Bôg ete szvêt, da je Sziná szvojega jedinorodjenoga dáo, dá vszáki, kí vu nyem verje, sze ne szkvarí, nego má 'zítek vekivecsni.

35. SLOVENIAN.

Kajti tako je Bog ljubil svet, da je sina svojega edinorojenega dal, da kdorkoli veruje va-nj, ne pogine, nego da ima večno Življenje.

36. LATIN.

Sic enim Deus dilexit mundum, ut Filium suum unigenitum daret, ut omnis qui credit in eum non pereat, sed habeat vitam eternam.

37. ITALIAN.

Perciocchè Iddio ha tanto amato il mondo, ch'egli ha dato il suo unigenito Figliuolo, acciocchè chiunque crede in lui non perisca, ma abbia vita eterna.

38. ROMANESE (Oberland). (Switzerland.)

Parchei Deus ha teniu il mund aschi car, ca el ha dau siu parsulnaschiu figl, par ca scadin, ca crei en el, vomi buc a perder, mo hagi la vita perpetna.

39. ROMANESE (Enghadine). (Switzerland.)
Perche chia Deis ha taunt amâ 'l muond, ch'el
ha dat seis unigenit Filg, aciò chia scodün chi
craja in el nun giaja à perder, mo haja vita eterna.

40. PIEDMONTESE.

Përché Iddiou a l ha voulsù tantou ben al mound, ch'a l ha dait so Fieul unic, për chë chiounque a i prësta fede a perissa nen, ma ch'a l abbia la vita eterna.

41. VAUDOIS.

(Waldenses, N. Italy.)

Perqué Diou ha tant vourgù bén ar mount, qu'a l ha dounà so Fill unic, per que quiounqué cré en el perissé pâ, mà qu'a l'abbia la vita éternella.

42. MALTESE.

Ghaliex Alla hecca hab id dinia illi tå l'Iben tighu unigenitu, sabiex collmin jemmen bih ma jintilifx, izda icollu il haja ta dejem.

43. GREEK (Ancient).

Οὕτω γὰρ ἠγάπησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ὅστε τὸν υἱὸν αὑτοῦ τὸν μονογενῆ ἔδωκεν, ἵνα πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν μὴ ἀπόληται, ἀλλ' ἔχη ζωὴν αἰώνιον.

44. GREEK (Modern).

Διότι τόσον ἠγάπησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ὅστε ἔδωκε τὸν Υίὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν μονογενῆ, διὰ νὰ μὴ ἀπολεσθῆ πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ νὰ ἔχῃ ζωὴν αἰώνιον.

45. GREEK (Modern) (Roman).

Sicoth's thelo ipaghi pros ton patera mu, ke thelo ip' pros afton, Pater, imarton is ton uranon ke enopion su.—(*Luke* xv. 18.)

46. ALBANIAN (Cheg).

Sepsĕ Perendia kaki e dešti botene, sā δa Bīrin' e vet, vetem-l'ĕmine, per mos me uvdiere giθe-kuš t'i besoye, por te kete yete te pasŏseme.

47. ALBANIAN (Tosk).

Σε ψε Περντία κάκε ε δέσι πότενε, σὰ κὲ δὰ τὲ πίρρ ἐτὶγ τὲ βέτεμινε, κὲ τζίλι δὸ κὲ τὲ πεσόγε ντε ἀί τὲ μὸς χουμπάσε, πὸ τὲ κέτε γέτεν ἐ πὰ σόσουρε.

48. TURKISH (Arabic).

زیرا الله دنیالی بو قدر سودی که کندی ابن وحیدینی ویردی تا که آکا هر ایمان ایدن هلاك اولمیوب ایخق حیات ابدیه یه مالك اوله و

49. TURKISH (Greek).

Ζίρα Άλλὰχ τ΄ ἐνγιαγιὴ ποὺ κατὰρ σεβτί κι, κεντὶ πιριτζὶκ 'Ογλουνοὺ βερτὶ, τάκι χὲρ ὀνὰ ἰνανὰν, ζάϊ ὅλμαγια, ἴλλα ἐπέτι χαϊατὰ μαλὶκ ὀλά.

50. TURKISH (Armenian).

, Գիրա Վլ..ա\ տիւնսհայը պու գատար սեվոր քի քենտի \ւմե ի վա\իտինի վերտի, Թա քի անա Վեր իմեն ետեն Վելաք օլմայըպ , անձագ ՀայաԹ ը եպետիյեյե մալիք օրա ։

51. SPANISH (Hebrew). (Spanish Jews in Turkey.)
פורקי אנסי אמו איל דייו אה איל מוכדו אסטה דאר
אה סו איזו ריגאלאדו פארה קי טודו איל קי קריאי
אין איל נו סי דיפיידרה סינו קי טינגה צידה די
סיימפרי

52. ROUMAN (Roman).

(Danubian Prov.)

Caci așa a iubit Dumnedeu lumea, încat a dat pre Fiiul seu cel unul-nascut, ca tot cel ce crede in el sî nu se pierde, ci sî aiba vieța eterna.

53. ROUMAN (Cyril character).

Kuyi ama a indir Dumnezek aumea, ku a dat ne Giina cuk yea unuanuckut, ka tot yea ye kpede an ea cu nu geapu, yi cu aïdu biiagu beyniku.

54. RUTHENIAN. (Little Russia.)

Вставши ибідя до бтца моіего, і зкажя іемя: Отче, згрішив іем протів неба і перед тобов.—(Luke xv. 18.)

55. SERVIAN.

Јер Богу тако омиље свијет да је и сина својега јединороднога дао, да ни један који га вјерује не погине, него да има живот вјечни.

56. CROATIAN.

Jer Bogu tako omilje svijet da je i sina svojega jedinorodnoga dao, da ni jedan koji ga vjeruje ne pogine, nego da ima život vječni.

57. BULGARIAN.

Защото Богъ толкозь възлюби свѣтътъ, щото даде Сына своего единороднаго, за да не погыне всякой който вѣрува въ него, но да има животъ вѣченъ.

58. SLAVONIC.

Такш бо возлюби Бгх мірх, гакш й Спа своего єдинороднаго далх єсть, да всакх вфрвай вх онь, не погибнетх, но ймать животх вфуный.

59. RUSSIAN.

Ибо такъ возлюбилъ Богъ міръ, что отдалъ Сына своего единороднаго, дабы всякій, върующій въ Него, не погибъ, но имълъ жизнь въчную.

60. ESTHONIAN (Reval). (Russia.)

Sest nenba on Jummal ma-ilma armastanub, et temma omma aino sündinud Poia on annud, et üksti, ses temma sisse ussub, et jea hukka sama, waid, et iggawenne ello temmal peab ollema.

61. ESTHONIAN (Dorpat).

Seft niba om Jummal sebba ilma armastanu, et temma omma aino sündinu Poiga om andnu, et kik, sea temma sidsse usstva, hussa ei sa, enge iggawest ello sawa.

62. LETTISH. (Livonia.)

Un tik lohti Deews to pasausi mihlejis, ka winsch sawu paschu wennpeedsiumuschu Dehlu irr dewis, ka wisseem teem, kas tizz eeksch winna ne buhs pasuskees, bet to muhschigu bsibwoschanu dabbuht.

63. KARELIAN. (Finland.)

Нійнъ ана валгуовъ шійнъ валгіё инегмизіёнъ іёшшя, ю ана няхшяйсь шійнъ гювяшъ азіёшъ: и кійшъшшяйсь шійнъ Туашшуо, кумбане онъ шайвага—шша.—(*Matt.* v. 16.)

64. ZIRIAN, or Siryenian. (Finns about Vologda.)

Сыдзи медх югхаласх тілнх югыдх мортхасх водзинх, медх адзасны пілнлысь б8рх керомхасх, и ошкасны Катесх тілнлысь, коды небесалсх вылыйх.—(*Matt.* v. 16.)

65. SAMOGITIAN. (Wilna.)

Resa taipo Diewas numiléjo swieta, jog Sunu sawo wiengimusi bawe: ibant kiekwienas, kurs ing ji tik, ne prazutu, bet kuréku amzina giwata.

66. MORDVIN.

Се́ксъ исшя́ ве́чкизе Па́зъ масшо́ронь э́рицяшъ, мя́ксъ ма́ксызе цю́ранзо сонзе́ ска́монъ ша́чшумань, шшо́бы эрьва́ ке́миця ла́нгозонзо авбль ю́ма, но ўлевель пи́нгень эря́мосо.

67. TCHEREMISSIAN. (Finns on the Volga.)

Теньге ярашэ́нъ Юма санда́ликамъ, шша йкъ шке э́ргажамъ пу́шъ, са́кай иня́ньша шы́даланъ йнже-я́мъ, а йлеже вара̀ муча́шдэма ку́румъ му́чка.

68. TCHUWASH. (Volga.)

Сяпла і ора́дре То́ра Эдемя, што барза ху ўвылне пе́рь сю́ра́дныне, штобы порь иняняггя́нь она анъ пю́дтаръ, а осра́даръ іўмюрыги бу́рназя.

69. WOTJAK. (W. Siberia.)

Озѝ медъ пиштозъ югытъ-ты тилядъ адямийосъазѝнъ, соосъ медъ адзіозы дзець уждэсъ тилядъ, сй-но медъ сіотозы Аилы, кудызъ инъ вылынъ.—(*Matt.* v. 16.)

70. WOGUL. (Ural Mountains.)

Ти-саувт Торим ерептиста мерма сто еле-миста акутелим пувта, исто сокин-кар, кон агтта таве, ат пи колни, а инралима контита.

71. ORENBURG, or Kirghise Tartar. زيراكه خدا جهان في اول قدر سويدي كه بر دوغمش اوغلين بيودي كه هر كيم آنكا إيشانسا هلاى بولمايا لكن ابدي حياتلي بولا •

72. OSSETINIAN. (Caucasus.

Цюмејдерідтер Хўпаў аодю баўарста дўнеі, юмю Јю јўнюггўрд Фиртидер радта ўмен, цюмеј Ўј цюј ўрна, ўј ма фессофа, федзе ін ўа юнўсон пард.

73. HEBREW.

כי כה אהב אלהים את־העולם כי־נתן אתד בנו היהידי למען כל־המאמין בו לא יאבדי כי אם־חיי עולם יהיו לו:

74. ARMENIAN (Ancient).

Ջ ի այնպէս սիրեաց Մս֊ տուած զաշխարՀ՝ մինչև զՈր֊ դին իւր միածին ետ․ զի ամե֊ նայն որ Հաւատայ ՚ի նա՝ մի՛ կորցէ, այլ ընկալցի զկեանմն յաւիտենականս․

75, ARMENIAN (Modern),

Դնչու որ Մստուած անանկ սիրեց աշխարհը մինչև որ իր սիածին ()րդին տուաւ, որ ամէն ո՛վ որ անոր Հաւատայ՝ չկորսուի, Հապա յաւիտենա֊

76. ARMENIAN (Ararat).

Պատմառն որ՝ ``,ստուած Էնպէս սիրից աչխարՀբին՝
մինչև որ իրան միածին Որդին տուաւ որ ամեն ով
որ Հաւատայ Նորան՝ չըկորչի, այլ յաւիտենական
կեանքըն ընդունի :

77. GEORGIAN.

რამეთლ ესრეთ შევიყლარა დმერთმან სო-ფელი ესე, კითარმედ მეცა თჳსი მხო-ლო-დ შო-ბილი მო-ჰსცა მას, რათა ყო-კელსა რო-მელსა ჰრწმენეს იგი არა წარ ჰსწყმდეს, არამედ აქლანდესცხო-გრება სალკლარო.

78. KOORDISH.

79. AZERBIJAN.

چونکه الله دنیانی بو قدر سودی که اوزیکانه اوغلنی ویردی تاکه اونه هر ایمان کتورن هارك اولمیه امّا ابدی حیاته مالك اوله.

(Astrakhan.) 80. TURKISH TARTAR, or Karass. (Astrakhan.) زيرا الله دنيابي شريله سوديكه كندو بريجك اوغلين ويردي تاكه هركيم آگا اينانورسه هلاك اولميه اتا ابدي ديرلكي اولا.

81. ARABIC.

لِأَنَّهُ هَٰكُذَا أَحَبَّ ٱللهُ ٱلْعَالَمَ حَنَّى بَذَلَ ٱبْنَهُ ٱلْوَحِيدَ لِكَيْ اللهِ اللهِ الْعَالَمَ حَنَّى بَذَلَ الْبَنَهُ الْوَحِيدَ لِكَيْ لَا يَهْلِكَ كُلُّ مَنْ يُؤْمِنُ بِهِ بَلْ تَكُونُ لَهُ ٱلْخَيْوَةُ ٱلْأَبْدَيَّةُ.

82. ARABIC (Hebrew). (Jews in Syria, Yemen, &c.)

פאנה הכדא יהב אללה אלעאלם חתי בדל אבנה אלוחיד לכילא יהלך כל מן יומן בה בל יכון לה חיאה אלאבד:

83. ARABIC (Carshun). (Mesopotamia, &c.)

محرا امت الله الحالم معلاء حراد احده المسمر لحملا ممامر داد على معلى حده . داد محم لده معانة الاحر .

84. SYRIAC (Ancient).

تُوفِيْد كِند أَسِد أَكُرُهُ كَكَلَهُ : أَسَدُهُ وَكِدِرِه سِنْدُمْ يَمُكَ وَ وجِك فَي فِصَافِيهِ جِه كَدَ عِنْدِهِ : أِكْدَ يَبِهِهِ هِهِ جَه بَشِهُ وَكَكُلُوهِ .

85. SYRIAC (Modern).

هُتُت دِبَهِمُثِهُ صَمِيتُكِهُ فَكُمُهُ كَنْكُمُهُ: دُهُبِ دِكَتَهُوبِهِ بُخَنُهُ نُتَوَجَدُ: دِحُكُ مَع دِبَعِي حَيْهِ كَلَ هُذِك : يُكُلُ بُعُمِ ذِه سَيْهُ دِكْرُدُدِ.

86. PERSIAN.

زیرا کے خدا آنقدر جہان را روست واشت کے فرزند یکان خوورا ارزانی فرمووتا کے مرکس کے بر او انہان آورو ہلاکے نشوو بلکہ زندہگانی جاوید یابد

87. PERSIAN (Hebrew). (Jews in Persia.)
זירא כה כֹרָא אן קדר נהאן רא דוסת דאשת
כה פרזנד יכאנה׳ כוד רא ארזאני פרמוד כה
תא הר כס כה בר או אימאן אורד הלאך
נשוד בלכח זנדגאני גאויד יאבד:

88. PUSHTOO, or Afghan.

څاره چه خداي دنيالره دارنك مينه كړي ده چه هغه خپل يوه پيدا شوي زوي لره وركړه چه هر يوسړي چه يهغه باند يقين كوي هغه دهلاك نشي ليكن ډينهايته ژوندون دمومي *

89. SANSKRIT.

ईश्वर इत्थं जगद्दयत यत् स्वमिहतीयं तनयं प्राददात् यतो यः कश्चित् तस्मिन् विश्वसिष्वति सोऽविनाश्यः सन् ञ्चनन्तायुः प्राप्स्यति ।

90. URDU, or Hindustani (Arabic).

كيونكه خلا ن دنياكو ايسا پياركيا هيكه أسن اينا آكلوتا بيتا دے ديا تاكه جوكوئي أسپر ايمان لاوے هلاك نه هووے بلكه حيات ابدي پاوے.

91. URDU (Persian).

کیونکہ فدا نمی جہان کو ایسا سیار کیار ہی کہ آسنی اپنا اکلونا بنیا بخشا تاکہ جو کوئی آسی ایان لاوی پہلاک نہووی بلکہ ہمیشہ کی زندگی بادی

92. URDU (Roman).

Kyúnki Khudá ne jahán ko aisá piyár kiyá hai, ki us ne apná iklautá Betá bakhshá, táki jo koí us par ímán láwe, halák na howe balki hamesha kí zindagí páwe.

93. BENGALI.

কেনা স্বীর জগতের প্রতি এমত প্রেম' করিলেন, যে আপনার অদ্বিতীয় প্রস্তুকে দান করিলেন; যেন তাঁহাতে বিশ্বাসকারি প্রত্যেক জন বিনট্ট না হইয়া অনত্ত জীবন পায়।

94. BENGALI (Roman).

Kenaná Ishwar jagater prati eman dayá karilen, je ápanár adwitíya Putrake pradán karilen; táháte tánhár bishwáskári pratyek jan nashta ná haiyá ananta paramáyu páibe.

95. MUSSULMAN-BENGALI.

সবব্ খোদা দুনিয়ার তরকে অএশা মেহের ইরিলেন, যে তিনি আপনার একলোডা বেঢাকে বহুশিশ ইরিলেন, জএশা যে কোন শক্শ তাহার উপরে ইমান আনে সে হালাহ না হইয়া বল্কে হামেশার জেলেশি পাইতে পারে।

96. SANTALI. (Bengal.)

Nonká báre ápe hon horko samángre marsál gnel ochoitápe jemon unko hon ápeá: bugi kámi gnelkáte áperen sermáren ja:námi: ko sarhaue.—

(Matt. v. 16.)

97. MONDARI.

(Koles of Chota Nagpore.)

चित्रचि परमेश्वरा मोने लेका सेनतन होड़ो इनीगे घंदगा हागा स्रोडो मिसी स्रोडो संदेगा शंगा मेनैपा॥ (Mark iii. 35.)

98. LEPCHA.

99. ORISSA. ପେହେଣୁ ବାହାଙ୍କଂତାରେ ପ୍ରବେଏକ ଜଣ ବଣାସକାଷ୍ଟ ଯେମନ୍ତ ନଷ୍ଟା ନ୍ ହୋଇ ଅନନ୍ତ ପରମାସ୍ଟ ପାଇବ ଏଥିପାଁଇ ଈଣ୍ଟର ଜଗବକୁ ଏଡେ୍ ପ୍ରେମ କଲେ ଯେ ସେ ଆପଣା ଅପ୍ରପସ୍ଟ ପୁରୁକୁ ଦେଲେ

100. HINDI, or Hindui.

क्योंकि ईश्वरने जगतको ऐसा पार किया कि उसने अपना एकलोता पुच दिया कि जो कोई उसपर विश्वास कर सा नाश न होय परन्तु अनन्त जीवन पावे।

101. HINDI (Kaithi).

क्योंकी इसन ने जगत पन प्रेसो पनीत की, की उसने खपना प्रेक्टीता पुतन दीमा की जो कोइ उस पन नीमनास छाने से। नास न होने पनंतु खनत जीवन पाने।

102. SINDHI (Arabic). (Western India.)

ڇاکان ته خُداءِ جهان کي اُهرُو پِيارو رکيو جو پهنجو هِڪِڙوئِي حِطِّلُ پْٽُ دُناءَ ت جيڪوڪو تنه تي ويساهُ آطي سو چٽ د ٿِئي ويترِ هميشه جِئطُ لهي

103. SINDHI (Gurumukhi).

ਛਾ ਖਾਂ ਤਈ ਸ਼੍ਰਰ ਜਗਤ ਖੇ ਇਹੜੇ ਪਿਆਰੋ ਰਖ਼ਮੋ ਜੋ ਪਹਾਜੇ ਹਿਕਿੜੇ ਈ ਜ਼ਲਮਲ ਪ੍ਰਟੁ ਡਿਨਾਈਂ ਤ ਜੇਕੇ ਕੇ ਤਨਿ ਤੇ ਫੇਸਾਹੁ ਆਨੇ ਜੋ ਨਾਸ਼ੁ ਨ ਥਿਏ ਫੇਤਰਿ ਸਟ੍ਰਾ ਜ਼ਿਅਲ ਲਹੇ॥

104. MOULTAN, or Wuch, or Ooch.

105. PUNJABI, or Sikh.

विष्टिव परभेम्र है त्रगंड है अतिजा पिआर बीडा, तेष्ट्रम है आपला पिवलेडा पूड् चिडा; डां उरेब ते ष्ट्रम पूर्व पडीत्त, डिम चा हाम हा उरेहे, मगहां मदीपद तीष्टुल पाहे।

106. GONDI. (Central India.) काहुने मीवा उच्चारो कादमीकेना मुन्ने चमके माई इदेन लिप कि भोके मीवा भल्लो कामतम हुसींकुन मीवार खगैवासी दादाना गुयानुवाद क्रीर ॥ (Matt. v. 16.)

107. NEPALESE, or Parbutti. क्याहा ईष्परले दुनियालाइ रखी पियारा गत्या कि उसल खाफ्ना रक्षेदा लेटालाइ दिया कि जा हरेक मानिस उम्माणी विष्यांस गरैलन्से नाम्नान होउन तर खनन्तनिन्दगी पाउन ।

108. TELUGU. (S. E. India.) యెందుకంటే దేవడు లోకము ప్రామించుట యేలాగం టే—ఆయన యందు విశ్వాసముంచే ప్రతివాడ్డున్ను నకించక నిత్యజీవము పొందేకొ రకు తన జనితైక కుమారుని యిచ్చెను.

109. CANARESE. (Mysore) ంగాంకేందరి అవేన్స్ ఫిశ్సాపఫీడువేవేర్లిలు నాశే నవాగరి, నిక్య జువేవేను) తింందువే బగ్గి, ద్వేచరు బబ్జనాని ఉబట్టిదే కన్న మగనేను) రిండువే జాగి, లేంక్రవేను) అప్పు ప్రికి వేహాండి రేను.

110. SINGHALESE. (Ceylon.) මක්තියාද උනිගන්සේ අදගා ගත්තා සිය-ලෙලා්ම චීනාස නොම සදකාල වීමනය ලබන රීනිස දෙවියනිගන්සේ තමනිගන්සේගේ ඒක ජාතපුකුසා දෙමින් ලොවට සීවමන කරුනා කල සේක.

111. PALI.

ကသ္မာတံသဒ္မဟင်္တာ သဗ္ဗေ အတိနာသေတွာ အနည်ီ ဇြိတ္ခံလဘိတုံ ဒေဝေါ သကေက**ြာတ** ပုတ္တံ ဒတ္မွာ လေဘတဖေတ္တတပေဖေသိ ။

112. TAMIL.

தேவன், தம்முடைய ஒரேபேறுன குமாரண் விசுவாசிக்கிறவன் எவனு அவன் கேட் டிப்போகாமல் நித்தியச்வணே அடையு ம்படிக்கு, அவரைத் தந்தருளி, இவ்வள வாய் உலகத்தில் அன்புகூர்ந்தார்.

113. DAKHANI, or Madras Hindustani. اور خُدا کہا کر آسمان کی چوڑان میں روشنیاں هوویں که فرن کو رات سے حُدا کریں اور دے بشانیوں اور زمانوں اور دور نوس اور برسوں کے باعث هوریں (Gen. i. i4.)

114. MALAYALAM. (Travancore.) എന്തുകൊട്ടെന്നാൽ, ഒൈപം തന്റെ എകജാത നായ പുത്രനെ, അവനിൽ വിശ്ചസിക്കുന്ന വൻ ഒരുത്തനും നശിച്ചുപൊകാതെ, നിത്വ ജീവൻ ഉണ്ടാകെണ്ടുന്നതിന, തരുപാൻ തക്ക വണ്ണം എത്രയും ലൊകത്തെ സ്നെഹിച്ചു.

115. TULU. (W. of the Mysore.)

దాయిగందందాలా యడ నంబనాయే యేక్తార్లు నాకనాధమ్యేకందే నిక్వ జికమ్తానా యేలాదు-మృలిశ్గద్వీరకన పొంఠియంద మటమగన శాంయి. రిబాక్స్ చ్రాంక్స్ చ్రాంతిమాశ్రీ.

116. MARATHI. (Western India.)

कां तर देवाने जगावर एवढी प्रीति केली कीं, त्याने आपला एकुलता पुत्र दिस्हा, यासाठीं कीं जो कोणी त्यावर विश्वास देवितो त्याचा नाम होऊं नये, तर त्याला सर्वकालचें जीवन व्हावें।

117. MARATHI (Modi).

मंतर रेपने श्मापर केंपदी भीनो मेरु मां, हमने श्राप्त केंप्रिप्रश्मा पुत्र कीहार, मामनी मी भे मतेगी हमपर पाँचाए नेपाने हमच मश चेंप्रें नके, गर हमझ एप्रास्ट में भापन टापें.

118. GUJERATI.

કિમેકે દેવે જગત પર એવા પ્રીતિ કિધી, ક તેણું પાતાના એકાકીજનિત પુત્ર એ સારૂ આબા કે, જે કાઈ તે પર વિધાસ કરે તેના નાશ ન થાએ, પણુ અનત છવન પામે.

119. PARSI-GUJERATI.

કેમકે ખાદાએ દુનીઆ પર એવા પીઆર કીધો કે તેણે પોતાનો એકાકીજનીત બેટો એ નાસતે આપીઓ કે, જે કોઇ તેના ઉપર એતકાદ લાવે તે હલાક ન થાએ, પણ હમેરાાંની છંદગી પામે

120. INDO-PORTUGUESE. Ceylon.

Parqui assi Deos ja ama o mundo, qui elle ja da sua só gerado Filho, qui quemseja lo cré ne elle nada ser perdido senão qui lo acha vida eterno.

121. ASSAMESE.

যি মানুহ পুতেৰং বিশ্বাস কবে সেই সিবিলাকৰ সর্মসাঙ্গ ন হর কিন্ত আনত আযুহে হয় এই কাৰণ গূলুৰে আপ্রনি আত্রিতীয় জাত প্রকৃ দিলে তেঁও এই কপে জগতকে চেনেহ কৰিলে।

122. KHASSI. (Eastern India.)

Naba kumta U Blei u la feit ia ka pyrthei, katba u la aití-noh ia la U Khún ia u ba-la-khá-marwei, ba uei-uei-ruh u bangeit ha u, u'n 'nu'm jot shuh, hinrei u'n ioh ka jingim b'ymjiukut.

123. SIAMESE.

กวัย ว่าพระองค์ เจ้า ทรง รักษ โลกย์, จน ถึง ประทาน บุทร องค์ เกียว ของ พระองค์, เพื่อ ทุก คน ที่ ได้เชื่อ ถือใน บุทร นั้น, จะ มี ได้ ผิบหาย, แต่ จะ มี ชีวิตร อยู่ ชั่ว นิวันตร์.

124. PEGUESE.

Burmah.)

ခရေ တ်ဂွံဗလ း ပိုည းတိုရ၊ ပွဲအို မဗလ း ဂှိတန် ဥင် ဗိုန်ဂို့တဲု၊ ပွဲဂလေင် ၃ိက် လဟုင် နေ်ာက် ဖွဲဝါ ပုန်အိုတ်ညိ၊ (Gal. v. 1.)

125. BURMAN.

ဘုရားသခ**် ၏သား** တော်ကို ရုံကြည်သောသူအပေါင်းထိုသည် မျက်မီးခြင်းသို့မရောက်။ အစည်ထာဝရအသက်ရှင်ခြင်းလိုရစေခြင်း ငှါတုရားသခ**်သဉ် မိနိ** ရွိတပါးထဉ်းသောသားတော်ကို ရွန့်တော် မူသဉ် တိုင်အောင်လောက် သားတို့တို့ချစ်သနားတော်မူ ၏။

126. KAREN.

(Burmah.)

အ ဂ္ ာ ၁ အား လြာအာင်ကွင်စုတွဲ ထုံအတဲ့ င်္ဂတာကွင်အဓန္ဒါ အင်္ဂတဂၢ နာ အီ. အီ.၁ ကလာ နာ့ခ်ခုတာ ဂါတဂ္ဂၢ အီးတခု ဘာ ခ်တာခုလာ ထူလာလိခ်လာ

127. BGHAI·KAREN.

တဲ့္ခ်လာကစ း ထံ း ဘဲ ၃ လဲ း ကဆိုခဲ့၊် ဘဲ ၃ ခု႔က ဒီးဘဲဘဲ ၃ သံဒ် သက္န္ကေတြ လိ ဝဲလဝး လဲးကဲး ယ႑, လဲး ကဲး တစိကန္ပါလို ၁လဲ၁လဝး လဲး ပး လဲး, အနားခာယ့ ၃ ရှားပရံးလ႑. (1 John i. 3.)

128. SGAU-KAREN.

တာ်လာပထံ၃သ၃်, ဒီးဟွာ်ဟူသ၃်ခု့ ၃်ဟံး သ၃် တဲသ၃်၃ ဒံးပိး၁ုကရ လိ႒်၃၁းဒီးပှာအာံရတိုု. ဒီးပ တဲဒေ်အာံုပရ လိ႒်ပားဒီးပါ, ဒီးအမိခွါထ့၃ ရှ ဆရံး လိုု. (1 John i. 3.)

129. PWO·KAREN.

ဘဲၫခို႕အ၁ိဌခုခံ႕အဆခဖ႑ခို႕, ဖွဲအဖ႑ထၨာတ္၊ လခၦၟရ႑အမ္းယၢ, ဘဲၫအၽြဲသာခုခံမ႑ဆခက္ အ၁ိဌတဌ, မိခံဌထဲ့အဲ့အုဌခုခံ)အမါအိုးတုံလခမုဌ သိအမခ႑ခို႕ဆံဌ. (Matt. v. 16.)

130. TIBETAN.

द्रगीत् । सकेंगायीया नेद्रा श्री । सूर्य । यहिया । में में स्वार । केंद्र । पेद्र । से स्वार स्वार केंद्र । दे । ये । द्र्र । सा वस्त्र । क्रिया । केंद्र । सा वस्त्र । क्रिया । स्वार । स्वा

131. MALAY.

كرنا دميكين ثرين الله سردة مغاسيهي ايسي دنيا سيده كرنياكن انقن يع ترغمكل سفاي بارغسيات يع ثرچاي اكن دي تياد اكن بناس هان مندافت كهيدوش يع ككل.

132. MALAY (Roman).

Kŭrna dŭmkianlah halnya Allah tŭlah mŭngasihi orang isi dunia ini, sahingga dikurniakannya Anaknya yang tunggal itu, supaya barang siapa yang pŭrchaya akan dia tiada iya akan binasa, mŭlainkan mŭndapat hidop yang kŭkal.

133. LOW MALAY, or Soerabayan. (Batavia.) Karna sabagitoe sangat Allah soedah mengasehi isi doenia, sahingga ija soedah membri Anaknja laki-laki jang toenggal, soepaja sasaorang jang pertjaja akan dia, djangan binasa, hanja beroleh kahidoepan kakal.

134. DAJAK. (Borneo.)

Krana kalotä kapaham Hatalla djari sinta kalunen, sampei iä djari menenga Anake idjâ tonggal, nakara gene-genep olo, idjä pertjaja huang iâ, âla binasa, baja mina pambelom awang katatahi.

135. JAVANESE.

រំណារជំពាវការប្រើប្រា/ ត្រាវការប្រាស់ (លើខាណិងលោះ រកស្ងេយ ខាមការ (លើឯមិងណាះ ម៉ុយម្លី/ កើតការការការប្រាយ ម្នាក្សា ជាមារ ជម្រោះ ប្រាស់ ម្នាយជំណារជមិលខារម្នាក្សា កាយ ដើម្បី ជាបារជាបិលាខ្យះ ខានាក្យាការប្រាស់ ខែវត្តាក្រាការប្រាស់ ខែវត្តាក្រាការប្រាស់ ខែវត្តាការប្រាស់ ខែវត្តាក

136. BALINESE. (Dutch E. Indies.)

Mapan kèto pitresnan Hida sanghyang Widi tkèn djagaté makedjang, tka Hida nedoenang hokané né sanoenggal kahoetoes mahi, kna Cilang hanaké né ngandelang hi hoka boehoeng naraka, nanging kna hya nepoekin kahidoepan tan pegat.

137. SUNDANESE.

Ajeuna mah dek indit ngadeuheusan ka bapa, sarta rek oendjoekan kijeu: Noen ama, simkoering geus tarima migawe dosa ka sawarga sareng di pajoeneum ama.—(*Luke* xv. 18.)

138. NIAS. (Island near Sumatra.)

Ando wa lawá'o īra ma'afēfu: Ya'ūgō hūlō dā sogī O'no Lōwaláni? Ba manuā'o Ia hōrā ando: Iāmī ande manuā'o, mē Ia'ódo ande so Ia andó.—(Luke xxii. 70.)

139. BATTA (Toba). (Sumatra,)

いマ エ×くつ×いいつさ×、 ベ× カカ×カメぐぶ つの
ラ×カ つの ベのス への ヘラ×いスののいっさ×、
ハベ ベ× いっかいで で エエイマ へのたかっさ×、
いエ よる ベハ× ひつかい で ヘラ×いぶか べの

140, BATTA (Mandaheling), くのあかい でゃくかさいからい ベメ かゃつぎ つっ ラック つっ べのお ののく かぐっさい のがっさい くったからい まか の かっかいる で でっくま からがさ ののまで ひ つの ないでか くってのか せん のつと まつら くつまれ

141-144. CHINESE.

141. Classical.

142. Mandarin.

143. Foochow (Colloquial).

144. NINGPO (Colloquial) (Roman).

Ing-we Jing-ming æ-sih shü-kæn-zông tao ka-go din-di, we s-lôh Gyi-zi-go doh-yiang ng-ts, s-teh væn-pah siang-sing Gyi cü-kwu feh-we mih-diao, tu hao teh-djôh üong-yün weh-ming.

145-148, CHINESE.

145. Swatow (Colloquial). 146. Shanghai (Colloquial).

147. Soochow (Colloquial).

148. AMOY (Colloquial) (Roman).

Siōng-tè chiong tok-siⁿ ê Kiaⁿ síuⁿ sù sè-kan, hō sìn i ê lâng m sái tîm-lûn oē tit-tioh engoáh; I thìaⁿ sè-kan ê lâng kàu án-ni.

149-152, CHINESE.

149. NANKING (Colloq). 150. CANTON (Colloq).

地 摵 滅 亡、令 佢 爲 又 但 獨 上 得凡生帝 永 信 之 愛 生。 但 子 世 嘅、 賜界、 免 過甚 至 佢 至

151. SHANGHAI (Colloquial) (Roman).

Iung-wæ' Zung juk æ' s'-ka long' kuk niung lau, soong' pæh ye kuk dōk 'yang Nie-'ts, s' fæh kiû sa' niung, siang-sing' ye mæh, fæh mih-t'æh lau, tuk-dzak 'ioong-'yön wæh la'.

152. SWATOW (Colloquial) (Roman).

Uá aiⁿ khí-sin lâi-khù uá-pẽ--kò, kāng i tàⁿ, Pẽ a, uá tit-tsuẽ--tieh thiⁿ kuã tố lú mīn-tsôiⁿ.— (*Luke* xv. 18.)

153-154, CHINESE,

153. HAKKA (Colloquial) (Roman).

Thai'-fam² yu, sin-khu', khai, tšhun,-tam, kai' nyin, hau' loi, tshyu, nai, nai, pin, ni, phin,-on,.—(Matt. xi. 28.)

154. CANTON (Colloquial) (Roman).

155. CALMUC, or Western Mongolian.

156. MANCHU.

157. MONGOLIAN اعلام المام المامة miles stores ray كسيم و حاجار

158. MONGOLIAN (Colloquial).

159. MONGOLIAN (Buriat Colloquial).

のナーつま イガッカ のつ クガットラ ま

160. JAPANESE.

し信を 串 んる世』 から 者。の 神光 人とか 為た 1 亡を多る **ず** る要うの Ø 生, と給きた 無意 n て此でる 受力を

161. CHINO-JAPANESE.

上以, 而 其獨生之子

a 161. CHINO: COREAN.

虚心者福矣以天國乃其國也至

Matt. v. 3.

162. JAPANESE (Roman).

Sore, Kami no seken wo itsukushimi-tamau koto wa, subete kare wo shindzuru mono wa horobidzu shite, kagiri naki inochi wo uken tame ni, sono hitori umareshi ko wo tamayeru hodo nari.

163. MALAGASY. (Madagascar.)

Fa izany no nitiavan' Andriamanitra izao tontolo izao, fa nomeny ny Zanani-lahi-tokana, mba tsy ho very izay rehetra mino Azy, fa hahazo fiainana mandrakizay.

164. NARRINYERI. (Australia.)

Lun ellin Jehovah an pornun an Narrinyeri: pempir ile ityan kinauwe Brauwarate, ungunuk korn wurruwarrin ityan, nowaiy el itye moru hellangk, tumbewarrin itye kaldowamp.

165. MAORI. (New Zealand.)

Na, koia ano te aroha o te Atua ki te ao, homai ana e ia tana Tamaiti ko tahi, kia kahore ai e mate te tangata e whakapono ana ki a ia, engari kia whiwhi ai ki te oranga tonutanga.

166. NENGONE, or Mare. (Loyalty Isles.)

Wen' o re naeni Makaze hna raton' o re ten' o re aw, ca ile nubonengo me nunuone te o re Tei nubonengo sa so, thu deko di ma tango ko re ngome me sa ci une du nubon, roi di nubone co numu o re waruma tha thu ase ko.

167. LIFU.

Hna tune la hnimi Cahaze kowe la fene hnengödrai, mate nyidati a hamane la Nekö i nyidati ka casi, mate tha tro kö a meci la kete i angete lapaune koi nyida, ngo tro ha hetenyi la mele ka tha ase palua kö.

168. IAIAN.

Helang ibetengia anyin Khong ka ang meledran, e ame ham Nokon a khaca thibi, me me ca he ka mok ke at ame labageju kau, kame he ka hu moat ame ca ba balua.

169. ANEITYUM. (New Hebrides.)

Is um ucce naiheuc vai iji pece asega o Atua is abrai Inhal o un is eti ache aien, va eri eti emesmas a ilpu atimi asgeig iran asega, jam leh nitai umoh iran ineig inyi ti lep ti.

170. EROMANGA.

Mūve kimi, mō mumpi ōvun nūriē enyx, ōvun numpūn lō sū, wumbaptisō iranda ra nin eni Itemen, im ra nin eni Netni, im ra nin eni Naviat Tumpora.—Matt. 28: 19.

171. FATE.

Leatu ki nrum emeromina nin, tewan kin ki tubulua Nain iskeimau i mai, nag sernatamol nag ru seralesok os ruk fo tu mat mou, me ruk fo biatlaka nagmolien nag i tok kai tok mou tok.

172. FIJI.

Ni sa lomani ira vaka ko na Kalou na kai vuravura, me solia kina na Luvena e dua bauga sa vakasikavi, me kakua ni rusa ko ira yadua sa vakabauti koya, me ra rawata ga na bula tawa mudu.

173. ROTUMAN.

Ne e fuamamau ne hanis on Oiitu se rantei, ia na on Lee eseama, la se raksa teu ne lelea ne maa se ia, la iris po ma ke mauri seesgataaga.

174. TONGAN. (Friendly Islands.)

He nae ofa behe ae Otua ki mama ni, naa ne foaki hono Alo be taha nae fakatubu, koeuhi ko ia kotoabe e tui kiate ia ke oua naa auha, kae ma'u ae moui taegata.

175. NIEUÉ, or Savage Island.

Nukua pihia mai e fakaalofa he Atua mai ke he lalolagi, kua ta mai ai hana Tama fuataha, kia nakai mate taha ne tua kia ia, ka kia moua e ia e moui tukulagi.

176. SAMOAN. (Navigator's Island.)

Auā ua faapea lava ona alofa mai o le Atua i le lalolagi, ua ia au mai ai lona Atalii e toatasi, ina ia le fano se tasi e faatuatua ia te ia, a ia maua e ia le ola e faayayau.

177. RAROTONGAN. (Cook's Island.)

I aroa mai te Atua i to te ao nei, kua tae rava ki te oronga anga mai i tana Tamaiti anau tai, kia kore e mate te akarongo iaia, kia rauka ra te ora mutu kore.

178. TAHITIAN. (Society Islands.)

I aroha mai te Atua i to te ao, e ua tae roa i te horoa mai i ta'na Tamaiti fanau tahi, ia ore ia pohe te faaroo ia 'na ra, ia roaa râ te ora mure ore.

179. MARQUESAN.

Ua kaoha nui mai te Atua i to te aomaama nei, noeia, ua tuu mai oia i taia Tama fanautahi, ia mate koe te enata i haatia ia ia, atia, ia koaa ia ia te pohoe mau ana'tu.

180, EBON. (Marshall Islands.)

Bwe an Anij yokwe lol, einwot bwe E ar letok juon wot Nejin E ar keutak, bwe jabrewot eo ej tomak kin E e jamin joko, a e naj mour in drio.

181. KUSAIEN. (Strong's Island.)

Tu God el lunsel fwalu ou ini, tu el kitamu Mwen siewunu isusla natal, tu met e nu kemwu su lalalfuni k'el elos tiu mise, a mol lalos mapatpat.

182. GILBERT ISLANDS.

Ba e bati taniran te aomata iroun te Atua, ma naia are e ana Natina ae te rikitemana, ba e aona n aki mate ane onimakina, ma e na maiu n aki toki.

183. PONAPE. (Ascension Island.)

Pue Kot me kupura jappa ie me a ki to ki Na ieroj eu, pue me pojon la i, en ter me la, a en me maur jo tuk.

184. MORTLOCK.

Pue an Kot a tane fanufan mi rapur, ie mi a nanai na an Alaman, pue monison mi luku i ra te pait mual la, pue ra pue uerai manau samur.

185. HAWAIIAN. (Sandwich Islands.)

No ka mea, ua aloha nui mai ke Akua i ko ke ao nei, nolaila, ua haawi mai oia i kana Keiki hiwahiwa, i ole e make ka mea manaoio ia ia, aka, e loaa ia ia ke ola mau loa.

186. ETHIOPIC.

አስም: ካውዝ: አፍቀር: አግዚልብሔር: ለዓለው: አስዝ: ወልደ: ዋሕደ: ወሀበ: ቤዛ: ካው: ኩሉ: ዘየአውን: ቦቱ: ኢይትሐንል:

አ**ላ**: ድረክብ: ሕይወተ: ዘለዓለዋ::

187. AMHARIC. (Abyssinia.

አሄድ: ልደኔ : አበዚለው**ም : ድረ**ስ :: በርሱ :

ያማኝ: ሁሉ: አንደደጠ**ፈ**: PH4AΦ:

ሕደወት: ትሆን ለት: Hንድ: አንጅ::

188. TIGRE.

(Abyssinia.)

ካዋዚውማ: **ፈ**ትወ: እግዚአብሔር: **3**9

ለዋ: 'ክሳብ: ዝሀቦ: ብሕቱ: ንዝተወለ<mark></mark>ዩ:

ወደ : ካደጠፍአ : ዅለው : ዚአዋን :

ብኣኡ፡ ክተኮኔሉ፡ አዋበር፡ ሕደወት:

ዘለዓለዋ:

189. COPTIC.

(Egypt.)

Haiphttap à thenpe пікосмос gwcte педшнрі малатт птедтнід sına oronnisen eonastèpod ntegmentako akka ntegot norwnå nènes..

190. CALLA. (South of Abyssinia.)

Waka akana tshalate tshira alami, Umasa tokitsha aka keñe, kan isati amăne aka henbāne, tshenan feia aka tauffe garra duri.

191. KINIKA.

Nao ossi agomba, hikara uwe ni mana wa Mulungu? aka gomba, muimui munaamba, ni mimi endimi.—Luke 22: 70.

192. SWAHILI. (E. Coast of Africa.)

Kwani ndivyo Muungu alivyoupenda ulimwengu, akatoa na Mwana wake wa pekee, illi wote wamwaminio waupate uzima wa milele wala wasipotee.

193. SECHUANA. (South Africa.)

Gone Morimo o lo oa rata lehatsi yalo, ka o lo oa naea Moroa ona eo o tsècoeñ a le esi, gore moñue le moñue eo o rumèlañ mo go èna, a si ka a hèla, mi a ne le botselo yo bo sa khutleñ.

194. SESUTO.

Gobane Molimo o ratile lefatsé hakālo, o le neile Mora oa oona a tsuetseng a 'notsi; gore e mong le e mong a lumelang go éena, a sé ke a fèla, a mpe a be le bophélo bo sa feleng.

195. ZULU. (South Africa.)

Ngokuba uTixo wa li tanda kangaka izwe, wa li nika inDodana yake ezelweyo yodwa, ukuba bonke aba kolwa kuyo ba nga bubi, kodwa ba be nobomi obungapeliyo.

196. OTIYEHERERO. (South Africa.)

Me serekarere omuhingo: Yehova ua tyere ku ami; "Ove omuatye uandye, m'eyuva ndi mbe ku koatere."—Psalm 2: 7.

197. KAFIR. (South Africa.)

Ngokuba Utixo walitanda ilizwe kangaka, wada wanika unyana wake okupela kwozelweyo, ukuze osukuba ekolwa kuye angabubi, koko abe nobomi obungunapakade.

198. DAMARA. (South Africa.)

Omukuru oty'a suverere ouye, kutya e ua opere mukoateua ue erike, auhe ngu mn kampura mu ye, ope ha panyara, nokutya ga kare nomuinyo bu ha yanda.

199. NAMACOUA. (South Africa.)

ll Natigoseb gum Eloba İhūb-eiba gye Inamo, ob gye llēib di lguise İnai hã lgõaba gye ma, llēib İna ra \pm gomn hoan gā-llō tite se, \pm xawen nī lamö ŭiba \pm -ha se.

200. DUALLA. (West Africa.)

Loba lo bo wasi ndulo, na a boli mpom mau mo Muna, na motu na motu nyi dube tenge na mo, a si manyami, 'ndi a ma bene longe la bwindia.

201. IBO. (West Africa.)

Ma otužhan Tsúku hónru Elu'-wana na ānya, ma ya nyére otu oli Opáraya, ma onye owána kwéreya, ogagi éfû, ma ga ēwete ndu ēbigebi.

202. HAUSSA. (West Africa.)

Don Alla ya so dunia hakkanan si ya bada Dansa nafari, en kowa ya yirda dasi, ba si gbata ba, amma si yi rai hal abbada.

203. NUPÉ. (West Africa.)

Lugo ebayetinye un nán atši eye ezabo, a-a-le etun wangi 'yeye, a-fe džin yebo ndaye nan dan alidžana nan.—(Matt. v. 16.)

204. YORUBA. (West Africa.)

Nitori ti Olorun fe araiye tobe ge, ti o fi Omo bibi re nikansoso fun ni pe, enikeni ti o ba gbà a gbó ki yio segbé, sugbon yio ni iye ti ko nipekun.

205. ACCRA, or Ga. (West Africa.)

Si neke Nyongmo sumo dse le, ake e ngô e bi kome, ni a fo le, e hâ, koni mofêmo, ni heo e nô yeo le, hie a ka kpata, și e na nanô wola.

206. TSCHI, or Twi. (West Africa.)

Nà senea Onyankopon do wiase ni, se ode ne ba a owoo no koro mãe, na obiara a ogye no di no anyera, na wanya dā nkwa.

207. MANDINGO. (West Africa.)

Katuko Alla ye dunya kannu nyinuyama, an ading wulukilering di, mensating mo-omo men lata ala, ate tinyala, barri asi balu abadaring sotto.

208. MENDE. (West Africa.)

Gbāmailē Ngéwo iye lội lo ni a ndōloi, ta lo i ngi lội yakpéi vēni, iye joni; ta lo nūmui gbi lo ngi hộua lo a tộnya, g lộhu, kg kūnafo lēvu lo a jo.

209. TEMNE. (West Africa.)

Tša yo K'úru o por bótar ara-rū, hã o sond Ow'án-k'on o kom gbo sôn, káma w'úni ô w'úni, owó láne-ko, o tšē dínne; kére káma o sóto a-nêsam atabána.

210. BENGA. (West Africa.)

Kakana ndi Anyambě a tândâki he, ka Mâ-a vě Mwan 'aju umbâkâ, na, uĕhĕpi a ka kamidĕ Mâ, a nyange, ndi a na emĕnâ ya egombe yĕhĕpi.

211. GREBO. (West Africa.)

Kâre kre Nyesoa nuna konâ ăh nowănena, â hnyina â sĕyĕ ăh kokâ-yu donh, be nyâ be â po nâ hanhte, â neh te wanh, nĕma â mu konâ-se-honhnonh kâ.

212. MPONGWE. (West Africa.)

Kânde Anyambië arândi ntye yinlâ nli ntândinli më avenlië Oŋwanli yë wikika, inlë om' edu o bekelië avere, ndo e be doanla nl'emenlâ zakânlakâ.

213. DIKELE. (West Africa.)

Nadiambilindi Anyambič a midinh pěnzhe nyi na thadinh thatí tho tha yč mivě Miana ngwči ngwadikika, na mutyi jčshě ngwa yč bundlič a tyi magwa, nji a bč' na thaki' th' adukwa jeshč.

214. GALLA. (South of Abyssinia.)

ዋቃዮን : አካናቲ : ቢያ : ለፋ : ይፈ : ጀለቴራ :: ኢልማ : ይፈ : ተክቻ :«ሐማ : ኬኑቲ :: ከን : ኢሳቲ : አመኑ : ሁንደ : አካንባኔ :: ፈዩማ : በራ : በራቲ : ኢታቲፋ : መሌ ::

215. BULLOM. (Near Sierra Leone.)

Ntunky kandirr no tre kë aniah ëboll, leh ngha ngha keh mpant no nkeleng, nu kulluh papah no, wonno cheh ko kë foy.—(*Matt.* v. 16.)

216. EWE.

(Gold Coast.)

Ke ši ke nenem Mawu elõa xexe la me, bena etšo ye nuto vidšidši deka he na, ne ame sya ame, si exo edši ese ko la, mele tšotšro ge wo, nekpe woakpo agbė mavo la.

217. BERBER. (North Africa.)

مَذَيلٌ عَلَمْ كُنْوِ ذِمُولَنْ الْهَمْ عَسْنَمْ الْتَهُمْ ارَّوْ الْهَمْ الْمَابَعُونُ الْقَفْنَاوْ الْغَالِ أَعَفَدَّشَ أَمْبَابِعُونُ الْفَقْفَنَاوْ الْوَبْنَ الْمَعْضِ اللهِ الْعَالِ الْمَانُ الْمُعْسَسُفْسِنْ (للهو xi. 13.)

218. GREENLAND.

Sillarsúb innúe Gudib taima assakigei, Ernetue tunniullugo taukkonunga, tamarmik taursomunga opertut tammarkonnagit, näksaungitsomigle innursútekarkollugit.

219. ESQUIMAUX.

Taimak Gudib sillaksoarmiut nægligiveit, Ernetuane tunnilugo, illunatik okpertut tapsomunga, assiokonnagit nungusuitomigle innogutekarkovlugit.

220. CREE (Roman). (British America.)

Weya Muneto ā ispeėche saketapun uske, kė mākew oo pauko-Koosisana, piko una tapwatowayitche numoweya oo ga nissewunatissety, maka oo ga ayaty kakekā pimatissewin.

221. CREE.

VYÅ", ÅP"C' PYLTÓ QPPP À P"P", TP' PYYGÄL, QAYY 9CYYAPL9 VB P" TYQÎNY, LB PT QY BP ALNYAP.

222. MICMAC. (Nova Scotia.)

Mudu Niescam teliksateus usiteumu wedji igunum-wedogub-unn neuktur-bistadjul ucwisul, culaman m'sit wen tan kedlamsite utinincu, ma unmadt jinpuc, cadu uscots apçuaws mimadi uccun.

223. TINNE, or Chippewyan. (Syllabic.) じつし トロック かい いけつ マトロ いっちょ かいしょく かいしょく かいしょく かい ひと かい かい ひしょう ひしゅう ひょう かい マトラア ム・マント カック トラン・

224. TINNE (Roman).

Apeech zhahwaindung sah Keshamunedoo ewh ahkeh, ooge-oonje megewanun enewh atah tatabenahwa Kahoogwesejin, wagwain dush katapwayainemahgwain chebahnahdezesig, cheahyong dush goo ewh kahkenig pemahtezewin.

225. TUKUDH. (Loucheux Indians.)

Kwugguh yoo Vittukoochanchyo nunh kug kwikyit kettinizhin, tih Tinji chihthlug rzi kwuntlantshi chootyin tte yih kyinjizhit rsyettetgititelya kkwa, ko sheggu kwundui tettiya.

226. MALISEET. (New Brunswick.)

Eebüchül Nükskam ĕdooche-moosajitpün ooskitkümikw wējemelooĕtpün wihwebu Ookwŏŏsül, wĕlaman 'mseu wĕn tan wĕlāmsütük oohŭkĕk, skatüp üksekāhāwe, kānooküloo ooteinp askümowsooagün.

227. MOHAWK. (N. Am. Indian.)

Iken ne Yehovah egh ne s'hakonoronghkwa n'ongwe, nene rodewendeghton nene raonhaon rodewedon rohhawak, nene onghka kiok teyakaweghdaghkon raonhage yaghten a-onghtonde, ok denghnon aontehodiyendane ne eterna adonhèta.

228. CHOCTAW. (N. Am. Indian.)

Chihowa yut yakni a i hullo fehna kut, kuna hosh yumma i yimmikmut ik illo hosh, amba ai okchayut bilia yo pisa hi o, Ushi achufa illa holitopa ya auet ima tok.

229. SENECA. (N. Am. Indian.)

Neh sặh'ặh ne' sòh jih' ha nò'oh gwah Na'-wen ni yòh' he'yo ặn ja deh, Neh No'a wak neh'' sho' kuh sgat ho wi'yặ yặh tot gah wặh' ha o'-gweh da wiih heh yo ặn'ja deh'; neh neh, Son'-dih gwa'nah ot ặo wa'i wa gwen ni yòs, tặh ặh' ta ye'i wah doh', neh gwaa', nặ yò'i wa da dyeh' ặ ya'go yặn daht' ne' yoh heh'o weh.

230. DAKOTA. (N. Am. Indian.)

Wakantanka oyate kin cantewicakiya, heon Cinhintku isnana icage cin wicaqu, qa tuwe awacin kinhan owihanke kte sni, tuka owihanke wanin wiconi yuhe kta.

231. OJIBWA. (N. Am. Indian.)

Gaapij shauendy sv Kishemanito iu aki, ogionjimigiuenvn iniu baiezhigonijin Oguisvn, aueguen dvsh getebucienimaguen jibvnatizisig, jiaiat dvsh iu kagige bimatiziuin.

232. MUSKOKEE. (N. Am. Indian.)

Hesaketvmese ekvnv vnokece mahet omekv, Eppuce hvmkuse heckuecvte emvtes, mvn estimvt oh vkvsamat estemerkekot, momis hesaketv yuksvsekon ocvren.

233. CHEROKEE. (N. Am. Indian.)

Omygz heiy O'nwoa okery rga, sogery over O'sh omy ograe osaaa, yg omy maaache osaaa kkro, ehrwayh ogra.

234. DELAWARE. (N. Am. Indian.)

Woak necama guliechtagunenanall kmattauchsowoagannenanall, taku kiluna nechoha, schuk ulaha wemi elgigunk haki omattauchsowoaganowa oliechtonepanni.—1 John 2: 2.

235. NEZ PERCES. (N. Am. Indian.)

Kunki wiwihnath, awitaaishkaiikith, uyikashliph, wiwatashph, Awibaptainaiikith immuna Pishitpim wanikitph, wah Miahspim. Wanikitph, Wah Holy Ghostnim wanikitph.—
Matt. 28: 19.

236. MAYAN. (Yucatan.)

Tumen bay tu yacuntah Dioz le yokolcab, ca tu caah u pel mehenan Mehen, utial tulacal le max cu yoczictuyol ti leti, ma u kaztal, uama ca yanacti cuxtal minanuxul.

237. MEXICAN, or Aztec.

Ni mehuaz yhuan ni az campa câ in no tâtzin yhuan nic ilhuiz: No tâtzin é, oni tlâtlacô ihuicopa in ilhuicatl yhuan mixpan têhuatl.—(*Luke* xv. 18.)

238. NEGRO-ENGLISH. (Surinam.)

Bikasi na so fasi Gado ben lobbi kondre, va a gi da wan Pikien va hem, va dem allamal, dissi briebi na hem, no sa go lasi, ma va dem habi da Liebi vo tehgo.

239. CREOLESE. (West Indies.)

Want soo Godt ka hab die Weereld lief, dat hem ka giev sie eenig gebooren Soon, dat sellie almael die gloov na hem, no sal kom verlooren, maer sal hab die eewig Leven.

240. AYMARA. (Peru.)

Hucama Diosaja mundo munana, sapa Yokapa quitani, taque haquenaca iau-siri iñayan hacaña-pataqui.

241. ARRAWACK. (Guiana.)

Lui ké uduma abba Wadîli uria karaijakuba je namaqua Wunabu ubannamamutti, nassi-koattoanti tuhu Wunabu ubanamun. Lui kéwai assikissia namun ikissihu, pattahu na kakunti, hallidi na kassikoanibia ba ukunnamun.—Acts 17: 26.

242. QUICHUAN. (Argentine.)

Pachacamaekea chicatami runacunata munarca, chay Zapallay-Churinta kokcurca, tucuy paypi yñiic, mana huañunanpac, uiñay cauzaytari apinanpac.



ABOUT THE SPECIMENS.

Making due allowance for repetitions, the foregoing specimens represent about 213 languages and dialects.

It is interesting to note a demand still existing for some of the earliest versions, which, though antiquated in form, are still used in church services and by scholars. Among these are: the Syriac, Coptic, Ethiopic, Armenian, Georgian, and Latin. Versions were made at an early date in Arabic, Persian, and Amharic, but the specimens here given are taken from translations of more recent times.

A large number of versions came into being in connection with the Reformation, and before the year 1650 every country in Europe, except Portugal, Russia, and Turkey, had at least the New Testament, and generally the Bible, in a language spoken by the great majority of its people.

The versions originating outside of Europe, with a few exceptions which will readily occur to the reader, have been made almost within the life-time of men now living, and they illustrate the dependence of modern efforts to evangelize the world upon the printed Scriptures, and the desire of missionaries to furnish them to their adherents.

It should be remembered, however, that only a small part of the work of translating has yet been done. Numerous languages and dialects are spoken, especially in Africa, which have not been even studied by scholars from Christian lands; and, in many cases, versions which are represented in this pamphlet by specimens embrace only the New Testament, or, it may be, a single Gospel. One hundred and seventy consecutive specimens represent fifty-six translations of the entire Bible; of which, thirty-five were circulated in Asia, nine in Africa, nine in the Islands of the Pacific, and only three on the continent of America.



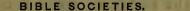
Speaking of a comparatively limited area, a learned author (Mr. Cust) suggests: As regards the Peninsula of Nearer India, scores of its languages will disappear under the pressure of the magnificent Aryan vernaculars of Northern India (the Hindi, Bengali, and Marathi), and the two great Dravidian vernaculars of Southern India (the Tamil and Telugu), which will become the linguistic media of 200,000,000, charged fully, perhaps immoderately, with loan-words from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and English. In these languages will be developed a new Anglo-Indian culture, and perhaps a new religion.

The characters in which these languages will appear in the future is uncertain, and there will probably exist, as now, two Northern varieties, the Nagari and Bengali, and two Southern, the Tamil and Telugu, while the adapted Arabic and the adapted Roman characters will be largely used by the state, the missionaries, the foreign communities, and all who stand outside

the great Brahminical religion.

If we are wise in time, all those teeming millions, who are ready to pass from paganism and savagery to some form of book-religion and civilization, will be led gently into Christianity and the use of the Roman character; their language must depend upon the innate strength of their own non-Aryan form of speech in the death-struggle which must take place with the great Aryan vernaculars.

As regards the Peninsula of the Farther India and the Archipelago, it is hard to form any linguistic horoscope. The great vernaculars of Burmese, Siamese, and Annamite will probably dominate on the Continent, and Malay and Javanese in the Islands. For Malay, as for Hindustani, a magnificent future may be anticipated among the great speech-media of Asia and of the world.



One characteristic feature of the nineteenth century is the formation of Bible societies for the publication and distribution of the books of Holy Scripture. The sixteenth century was prolific in new versions of the Holy Bible, and the seventeenth century saw a large circulation of copies, no less than 472 editions of the authorized English version having been published before its close. But it was reserved for these later years to behold the hearty union of Christian men standing on the broad platform of the Bible, and leagued together for the single purpose of disseminating the Scriptures in the received versions where they exist, and in the most faithful where they may be required. First among these associations was the British and Foreign Bible Society, founded in 1804, which at the close of its eightieth year, having extended its operations to almost every country in the world, had put into circulation more than one hundred million copies of Bibles. Testaments, and portions of the Bible, in above two hundred and sixty languages and dialects, and had expended nearly ten millions sterling in translating, printing, and disseminating the Scriptures. While one-half of its total issues are in the languages of the United Kingdom, it has its agents and correspondents, colporteurs and depots in every part of Europe, and besides this, Syrians and Persians, Indians and Chinese, Abyssinians and Kafirs, the islanders of Madagascar, New Zealand, and the South Seas, Mexicans and Esquimaux, with many others, can say that through its means they hear in their own tongues the wonderful works of God. Schools and hospitals. prisons and reformatories, railway stations and hotels, the army and the navy, can testify to the blessing it has conferred on them. Poverty. trouble, sickness, and even blindness, present a claim to which it never turns a deaf ear.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

Was organized in the city of New York, in May, 1816, by a convention of delegates from Bible societies in different parts of the country. It had been preceded by a large number of local and independent organizations, the oldest of which was that established in Philadelphia in 1808, but most of these became satisfied of the advantage of concentrating their resources and energies, and cheerfully enrolled themselves as auxiliaries of the national Society.

The Society was afterwards incorporated by the legislature of New York, and empowered, on certain conditions, to take real estate by gift, bequest, or devise, so that it is fully competent to guard all trusts committed to its custody.

Its business is conducted by a Board of Managers, consisting of thirty-six laymen of various

Christian denominations.

Its work is benevolent and unsectarian. It has but one aim, and that is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures. Its fundamental law requires that this should be without note or comment. The only version in the English language which it can circulate is that which has been commonly received since the year 1611. It aims to extend its influence to other countries. Christian. Mohammedan, and Pagan, and during the last year has aided in circulating the Scriptures in France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Siberia and the Amoor, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Persia, India, Siam, China, Japan, Mexico and Central America, Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Africa, the West Indies, and the Islands of the Northern Pacific. At the close of its sixty-eighth year its total issues of Bibles, Testaments, and integral portions of Scripture are 43,892,031, its expenditures in this work having exceeded twenty-one millions of dollars.

TRANSLATIONS.

Since the era of Bible societies began, the Christian scholarship of the world has produced not far from three hundred versions of the Bible or parts of the Bible; and more than two hundred languages and dialects have thus for the first time been enriched with the literature of this book. For the making of new versions, involving, as in many cases it has done, the reduction of a language to writing, the compilation of a dictionary, and the construction of a grammar, the world is indebted to the learning, the piety, the philanthropy, and the indefatigable zeal of Christian missionaries of various lands.

Few persons appreciate the difficulty of rendering the Scriptures from the original Hebrew and Greek into languages which have not been previously pervaded and moulded by Christian thought; yet in laying foundations for generations that are to follow, one may well devote to the work the energies of a lifetime. The translation of the Bible into Arabic, by Dr. Eli Smith and Dr. Van Dyck, required the labour of sixteen years. Dr. Schauffler, of Constantinople, completed in 1874 the translation of the Turkish version of the Scriptures which he began as long ago as 1860. Fifteen years of continuous labour were spent by Dr. Schereschewsky in rendering the Old Testament into the Mandarin Colloquial. After forty years of study and of missionary labour, Dr. Williamson and Dr. Riggs completed their Dakota version of the Bible, and one of them estimated that he spent on an average full thirty minutes on each verse he translated. Protestant missionaries were sent to Japan in 1859, but twenty years had passed before their translation of the entire New Testament was ready for circulation. These are illustrations of the labour expended by Christian missionaries in the preliminary work of preparing new versions of Scripture.



The earliest book known, printed with moveable metal types, is a folio Latin Bible published at Mentz about the year 1455. No tradition gives the number of copies, which was probably less than three hundred. Many of these were printed on vellum, a material made from the skins of very young kids and lambs, which, though costly, was preferred to paper. As each Bible contained 641 leaves, the skins of more than 300 animals were required for every copy. In that century two men, working at one press, could print 300 sheets a day.

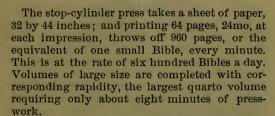
The version of the English Bible now in common use was first printed in 1611, in a folio volume which contains about 1,200 pages, each measuring 16 inches by 11. If two pages were printed at one time, and 180 impressions were taken in an hour, each press, in a day of ten hours, would yield the equivalent of three Bibles, and ten presses would be required for a

production of 9,000 Bibles a year.

At the Caxton Exhibition, in London, 1877, it was considered a noteworthy feat that within twelve consecutive hours a hundred copies of the Bible were printed in Oxford, forwarded to London, and there fully bound in morocco, and exhibited the same day at the South Kensington Museum.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BIBLES.

The printing for the American Bible Society in English, and in some foreign languages, is done in New York, at the Bible House, upon fifteen Adams presses of medium size, and six stop-cylinder presses of the largest size, the capacity of the whole being sufficient for the annual production of about two million volumes of the Scriptures, large and small.



In the bindery, the use of modern machinery contributes to the economy of manufacture. Twelve book-folding machines and six booksewing machines, each of which requires a single attendant, do the work of more than a hundred hand folders and hand sewers. Each folding machine is expected to fold from 1,500 to 1,800 sheets an hour, and each sewing machine does the stitching of 1,500 sheets in the same time. A visitor who spends four minutes at the press, and as much at each of these machines, sees in that time what is equivalent to the printing of four Bibles, the folding of two, and the sewing of two.

At the same time, it is not intended that the most rapid operations of manufacture should interfere with thorough and enduring work-

manship.

In general, the Society's printing is done from its own electrotype plates, which have been prepared with great care and at a large outlay. Especial pains are taken with the proof-reading, and it is believed that publications can rarely be found which are so uniformly free from errors of the press.

In foreign lands, the printing for the Society is done sometimes from plates, but more usually from types, or from lithograph stones, or engraved blocks of wood, according to the customs of the people for whose benefit the Scriptures are prepared.

CIRCULATION.

There were issued from the Bible House, New York, in the year ending March 31st, 1884, 1,357,051 volumes, of which 474,425, or more than one-third, were Bibles. About five-sixths of the whole were in English; of the rest, 69,625 were in German, 32,937 Spanish, 27,909 Swedish, 24,437 Danish, 8,120 Portuguese, 5,061 French, 6,000 Italian, and 4,600 Welsh.

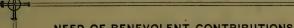
About 600,000 volumes were purchased by auxiliary societies; 480,000 were committed to the Society's colporteurs; 150,000 were sold at the Bible House, at retail or to dealers; and about 50,000 were put in circulation in the form of grants to individuals, churches, Sunday schools, and benevolent organizations. Nearly 60,000 copies were sent to foreign countries: to the West Indies, 5,418; to islands in the Pacific, 4,461; to Mexico, 12,798; to Central and South

America, 17,191; to Africa, 12,025.

The total distribution in foreign lands exceeded 510,000 copies, including 200,000 in China, 34,000 in Japan, 52,000 in Turkey, Greece, and Egypt, 5,500 in Persia, 9,000 in Brazil, 13,900 in La Plata, 13,000 in Germany, 24,000 in France, 6,900 in Spain, 8,300 in Austria, and 36,000 in the Russian empire. In effecting this distribution more than 400 colporteurs were employed in the United States, at the expense of the American Bible Society, and three hundred and twenty-eight persons were similarly engaged in foreign lands.

The circulation of the British and Foreign Bible Society during the same period was 3,118,304 copies, of which 827,850 were Bibles, and statistics show that since the year 1804 more than one hundred and eighty millions of Bibles, Testaments, and integral portions of the Bible, have been distributed in all parts of the world through the agency of Bible societies

alone.



NEED OF BENEVOLENT CONTRIBUTIONS.

The American Bible Society appeals to all who love the Bible to aid its work of circulating the Scriptures.

- 1. Its publications when sold yield no profit, the prices being put so low as to return no more than the cost.
- 2. Its annual grants of Bibles and Testaments for distribution in our own land are numerous. and with the growth of our population, the number of those who look to it for aid is constantly increasing.
- 3. In its colportage work, in connection with the fourth re-supply of our country, it aims to search out all destitute families and to carry the Bible to their very doors.
- 4. It makes other large expenditures to promote the wider distribution of the Scriptures, especially in destitute parts of the land.
- 5. Its aid is freely extended to foreign lands, and especially to those in which American missionaries are labouring; in this way more than one million dollars in money have been expended during the last ten years.
- 6. While the expenses of administration at the Bible House are provided for by the rentals of a building erected through the liberality of the citizens of New York, the Society is dependent upon the free gifts of the public for all other departments of its beneficent work. By remembering the Society in their wills, as many generous men and women have done, its friends may help its work after their own decease.

Form of a Bequest to the Society.

I give and bequeath to the American Bible Society, formed in New York in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, the sum of

, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.



HOW TO HELP THE SOCIETY'S WORK.

The sole object of the Institution is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment. In this it seeks the hearty co-operation of all who love the Bible.

Its friends may aid its work-

(1) By buying and circulating its books. Its publications are admirably adapted for all classes of persons: books in large type for the aged; in raised letters for the blind; parts of the Bible for the convenience of readers who prefer not to hold a heavy book; reference Bibles for those who compare Scripture with Scripture; Bibles in various languages for foreigners; and of various sizes for pulpits, families, travellers, scholars, and others. Being offered for sale at cost, these Bibles do not often make their way through the ordinary channels of trade, and are seldom advertised in newspapers. Still they are widely distributed through the country, and may be found or ordered through the county depositories at numerous points, or through any dealer in books. Whoever buys for distribution to the poor becomes a helper in this work.

(2) By commending the Scriptures to others, and convincing men that they owe it to themselves, their families, their country, and their God, to own, read, and study this sacred book.

(3) By entering heartily into arrangements providing for a thorough and economical resupply of districts with the Bible. This home-work of exploration and supply falls properly within the province of local societies auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Their efficiency and success depend mainly upon the voluntary cooperation of churches and individuals.

(4) By sending donations to the American Bible Society for its benevolent work in our own and in foreign lands, that it may sow the seed of truth in the great and accessible field

which opens before it.





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